密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

SECOND STRIKE EDITION

In spite of the strike the REVIEW is still reviewing. We had hoped that the REVIEW printers would be back on the job this week, but although some of them desire to return, threats and intimidations from other strikers has compelled them to remain away. And thus do we again roll up our sleeves and become better acquainted with printer's ink, galleys, 3-em-dashes, forms and stubborn presses.

This week's REVIEW is being issued in the convenient "vest-pocket" size and dated as the June 20th. issue, an arrangement decided upon in order that our readers may not miss a single issue.

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WHAT HAPPENED 25 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH!

MANY foreigners, long resident in China, recalled the fact that it was exactly 25 years ago last Saturday (June 20) that Chinese troops fired on the legations in Peking and thereby lighted the torch of a conflagation now known as the Boxer Rebellion. Although no good purpose is served by recounting here what happened between June 20, 1900 when the powers decided to intervene and January 14, 1901 when the Boxer Protocol was signed, it may be of some service to foreigners and Chinese in these disturbed days of 1925 to recount some of the happenings which took place prior to the firing of shots on the Peking foreign legations which started the unfortunate incident. The Encyclopedia Brittanica in its account of the Boxer trouble gives the following summary of the influence which led up to the uprising:

"There can be little doubt that the Powers, engrossed in the diplomatic conflicts of which Peking was the center, had entirely underrated the reactionary forces gradually mustering for a strugggle against the aggressive spirit of Western civilization. The lamentable consequences of administrative corruption and incompetence, and the superiority of foreign methods which had been ample illustrated by the Japanese War, had at first produced a considerable impression, not only upon the more enlightened commercial classes, but even upon many of the younger members of the official classes in China. The dowager-empress who, in spite of the emperor Kwang-su having nominally attained his majority, had retained practical control of the supreme power until the conflict with Japan. had been held not uniustly to blame for the disasters of the war, and even before its conclusion the young emperor was adjured by some of the most on the young emperor was adjured by some of the most responsible among his own subjects to shake himself free from the banefuul restraint of 'petticoat government,' and himself take the helm."

THE entire account is too long to reproduce here, but the young emperor Kwang-su finally did succeed in effecting some reforms and these received popular support in the central and southern provinces. This was shown in a desire for translations of foreign works into the Chinese language and the diffusion of Christianity through the masses of the people. Early in 1898 when the young emperor had practically emancipated himself from the influence of the empress-dowager, he summoned to Peking several of the reform leaders and requested their advice with regard to progressive measures which should be introduced into the government of the empire. Chief amongst these was Kang Yu-wei, a Cantonese of scholarly attainments whose progressive achivements had earned the title of 'Modern Sage.' Within a few months edicts of reform of so far-reaching a character had been decided upon that could they have been carried into effect China would have been transformed in as revolutionary a manner as Japan was transformed thirty years previously. The old fossilized system of examinations were to be abolished and a modern system of education introduced. Railroads were to be built, Western literature and science introduced.

BUT the old bureaucracy of China, which had battened for so many centuries on corruption and ignorence, had no taste for sacrifice and other vested interests, feeling themselves threatened, began to work on popular superstition and unreasonable conservatism. The old empress-dowager, surrounded herself with the reactionaries plotted to stay the ambitions of the progressive young emperor. Taking advantage of a rumor that the younger emperor was plotting to seize her person, she suddenly surrounded the palace with her troops and then began a reign of reaction and cancellation of all of the progressive edicts which had been issued. Drastic measures were adopted to stamp out the new ideas; books were burned and by October, 1898 the movement began to asume anti-foreign tendencies. The tide continued to rise through 1899 and toward the end of that year a British missionary was murdered in Shantung. The origin of the Boxer movement is obscure, the name being a literal translation of the Chinese designation, "fist of righteous harmony." Another organization known as the "Big Sword" society also grew up secretly composed of malcontents of the lower ranks of society.

FROM January to April, 1900 the Powers occupied themselves in futile notes to the Tsung-Li Yamen, which corresponded to the present Waichowpu, or bureau of foreign affairs. In May a number of Christian villiages were destroyed near the Capital and two English missionaries were murdered. The whole country seemed to be overrun with bands of Boxers who tore up the railway between Peking and Tiensin and burned the stations. Fortunately a mixed body of marines and bluejackets of various nationalities numbering 18 officers and 389 men had reached Peking on June 1 for the purpose of protecting the legations. The whole city was in a state of turmoil with murder and pilage a daily occurence. Finally the reactionary Manchu princes and the soldiery joined the Boxers and American and European residents were forced too take refuge in the Legations, chiefly the British. On June 11, the chancellor of the Japanese legation was murdered by soldiers and on the night of June 13 most of the foreign buildings, mission compounds and churches were burned. The Tarter city was ravaged and native Christians massacred. On June 20, Baron von Kettler, German Minister was murdered as he was on his way from the legation to the Tsung-Li Yaman. And on the afternoon of June 20, exactly a quarter of a century ago, the Chinese troops opened fire on the foreign legations.

IT is not our purpose to adopt alarmist tactics by calling attention to elements in he present day situation of China, which might be similar fundamentally to conditions existing prior to 1900. But there is no question but that conditions in China for the past half-dozen years have contributed to the present situation of unrest. Much water has flowed under the bridge since 1900 and no longer is there any particular opposition to modern education, but on the other hand there are elements of reaction at the present day which are not greatly different form those of a quarter of a century ago. The empire has disappeared and a republic has taken its place, but it is a republic in name only, the military as a class being just as reactionary and primitive and igorant and corrupt as the Manchu officials of the empire. With bandit gangs raveging the country and with approximately 2,000,000 soldiers preying on the land and making life intolerable for the people, it is but natural that there should be universal unrest. Although the land is potentially wealthy, practically all of its resources are being commandeered by the militarist in the mad scramble to pay the soldiers and still further increase the size of the already-swollen armies. The great masses of the Chinese people, more than eighty percent illiterate, are stirred and although conditions today are different from twenty-five years ago, there is no telling when the whole state of unrest may be turned in the direction of the foreigner. For the last half-dozen years, the minds of the student elements have been inflamed by Soviet propaganda directed against the so-called "capitalistic" powers,—America, Great Britain, France and Japan and in addition to this there has been the equally subtil Japanese propaganda of Pan-Asianism.

PRIOR to 1900 China had a real grievance against the Powers. There had been the occuation of Kiaochow Bay by Germany, Waihaiwei by Great Britain, Port Arthur by Russia and China's defeat at the hands of Japan followed by an indemnity, the cession of the Liaotung peninsula, and the cession of Formosa. These definate acts of aggression combined with the internal unrest and misgovernment of the Manchus all combined to bring the unrest to a head in the Boxer movement which was intended to drive the foreigners from the land. Now turning to the present situation, the Powers in 1922 at the Washington Conference, led by the United States mutally agreed to respect the open door, the territorial and administraive integrity of the Republic and to offer opportunity for China to regain her position of prestige among the nations of the world. But outside of the putting these things down on paper and aside from the actual return of the Kiaochow Bay area to China and a few other minor matters, nothing was done because France refused to ratify the various treaties. Basing her refusal to ratify the Washington Conference treaties on a quarrel with China over China's refusal to pay the Boxer Idemnity in gold francs. France, more than any other single element has been responsible for the present disturbed situation, and for the gradual turning the universal feeling of unrest in the direction of an anti-foreign movement. The tieing up of the benifits which China expected to receive from the Washington Conference, has had the effect of placing all of the treaty powers under suspicion and given the Soviets a heaven-sent opportunity to drive home to the student elements the propaganda that all of China's troubles are due to the aggressions of the "capitalistic powers."

WHAT is to come out of the present situation, no one would dare to forecast at this time. Although the various military factions have shown a tendency to take advantage of the situation in improving their respective positions, on the other hand they have also shown a remarkable spirit of conciliation toward each other and a tendency to bury personal rivalries under the banner which the students have unfurled and upon which is written in large letters, "Abrogation of the Unequal Treaties." While leaders at the present movement disavow any antagonism toward America, France, and Italy and are concentrating their antagonism upon the heads of the British and Japanese, there can be no question of the universal desire of all classes to end a treaty condition which inteligent Chinese consider to be degrading and responsible for placing them in an inferior position in respect to other nationalities. Much attention has been devoted in these columns of the Review in recent years to the do-nothing policy of the United States and Great Britain since the Washington Conference. Had the Powers proceeded at once following the Washington Conference to a consummation of their plans, there is little question but what the situation might have been saved and China given a chance at gradual development and evolutionary readjustment of the unequal treaties, Now however, it is extremely questionable whether China can be satisfied with an "evolutionary" revision of the treaties. The radicals now have the upper hand and it is extremely questionable whether they can be satisfied with anything short of a complete or "revolutionary" readjustment of the treaties.

THE TREND OF PEKING EVENTS

STILL UNCERTAIN

By Lawrence Impley.

Although the news from Shanghai is more encouraging and it seems as if the worst was over, the situation in the capital is far from normal and no one can forsee what the morrow may bring forth. During the first few days the indignation meetings and parades of the students were in Peking occupied all their attention, and the general public appeared to regard them and their banners with a mixture of mild surprise and tolerant amusement, so that it was to be hoped that after a few demonstrations and proclamations and affair wouuld die a natural death from sheer inanition.

But it muust be confessed that this first judgement of the writer was mistaken, for the forces directing the propaganda are showing considerable skill in the use of their material, as well as a perseverance worthy of a better cause. The Chinese press is very carefully supplied with false information of an inflammatory character, and the various student bodies in the city are issuing pamplets daily in English and French that makes one wonder whether any mere student could have produced them, not only from the excellence of their phrasing but also from the diplomatic manner in which they are framed in order to set the diffirent Powers at loggerheads.

For example, at the beginning of the trouble practically all the diatribes were aimed at the Japanese, and it was only on the second of third day that alternations were made so as to give the British equal prominence. A few days later again and a complete change of policy was ordered by the controlling forces in the background, the part played by the Japanese being entirely ignored and the whole of the campaign of hate being concentrated on the English. The last parade which the writer observed marched round the Legation Quarters and attempde to enter the north gate to an accompaniment of war crys previously arranged, in which it was noticable that trade boycotts and diplomatic demands had largely replaced the old shouts of "Kill the Japanese, Kill the English", which marked the first parade of all. One or two isolated vetrans still stuck to their colors, and demanded the physical extermination of their imagined enemies, and it was probably their inspiring influence which led to the somewhat feeble attempts which was made to rush the Legation Quarter, an attempt which was easily foiled by the closing of the big iron gates for a few minutes till the arbor of the crowd had died down

As a matter of fact the whole of this demonstration was undertaken by the radical elements amongst the students, whhe the more conservative had decided to refrain form participation in the parade and to devote their time to picketting the streets, giving addresses at street corners, visiting individual shops and houses, and collecting money from the passers by for the Shanghai strikers.

It was extremely interesting for the casual observer to notice how easily a Chinese population can be either intimidated or carried away by a few energetic characters, and the collection of the subscriptions in the streets was an example of this. Not only does a Chinese look twice at a copper before he spends it as a general rule, as witness the very feeble response from the public to the appeals for famine relief funds earlier in the year, but he also seems to have a knack of avoiding the collectors of the "tung tze" or "mao chien" which is most remarkable.

But on this occasion the students had all the streets picketed to a yard if any rickshaw runner tried to pass withouut halting he was promptly shown the error of his ways by a servicable stick thrust before his face.

It was interesting to see the pathetic way in which some unfortunate petty merchant or shop assistant, when thus halted, would slowly produce his purse or take a double copper from his belt, and after gazing at it long and lovingly drop it into the outstreched hand and pass on his way with a deep sigh.

A few of those to whom the writer or friends have spoken seemed to have been somewhat averse to the plan of contribution thus carried out, but during three whole days there must have been very few who had the courage to decline. This is the more regrettable in that the system of receipts seems to be very sketchy, and nothing prevents the gentleman with the banner who thus draws in the cash from putting fifty per cent in his pockets and only turning in the remainder, an event which probably happens in not a few cases.

While this gathering in of the shekels goes on, the radical forces have proceeded to give the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shen Jui-lin, what must have been a "mavais quart d'heure", during their demonstration at the Wachiaopu the other afternoon. A body of the most active students entered the grounds and insisted that their group of delegates be admitted to the Minister's presence, a demand that was eventually complied with. These gentlemen then proceeded to submit their program of events to Mr. Shen with the request that he would subscribe to it forthwih and present it to Tuan Chi-jui for execution. As the document called for the dismissal of the Japanese and British Ministers, the removal of the Japanese and British Consuls in Shanghai, the return of all Concessions to China forthwith, cancellation of extraterritorial rights, payment of indemnities to relatives of the killed, and severe punishment of the police, it may be imagined that the Foreign Minister did not feel altogether comfortabble as to making any promises for its execution.

He endeavored to put the delegation off by saying that he was going to see Tuaun Chi-jui that very afternoon and would take that opportunity to submit it to him, whereupon the students demanded that he accompany them or that they accompany him, whichever was most easy of accomplishment. The worthy Mr. Shen found himself on the horns of a dilemma; accept he couuld not, what was to bbe done? Under the pretext of a telephone call, so the story goes, he passed to another room and thence fled from the building by a back way. After a few minuutes the gathering became suspicious, and the statement that theMiniser had already gone ahead to present their demands to the Chief Executive met with scant belief.

A boisteriouus crowd rushed the few police on guard in the building and dashed up the hall and staircases of theWaichiaopu, overturning and smashing much of the furniture that they encountered en route. A Chinese has estimated the damage at $2,000 for their few moments fun, and when one recalls the mirrors and screens which line the Waichiapu passages this figure seems not impossible.

However, the meeting calmed down when it was discovered that Mr. Shen had reaky left the premises, and a group of delegates followed him up to the residence of Tuuan in the North City, where they were received with the usual courteous assurance of consideration and sympathy, so that all eventually passed off quietly. Since then nothing much has happened with the exception of the picketing of the students of Lockhart Hall, Rockefeller Hospital,where those who had hitherto declined to join the strikers were compelled to do so by a gathering of severa thousand of their fellows from other institutions of learning, who blocked the exits and entrances of the building and declined to permit them to attend their classes.

Foreign instructors could not enter either, and the faculty decided to yield gracefully and cancel all examinations etc, in the hope of thus avoiding any trouble. This attitude seems to be the keynote of the educational movement in North China at the present time, practically no one having the courage to say:

"This affair is a matter for the Chinese government to handle, you are merely young students, and as such should refrain from interferance in matters outside your sphere, I therefore must request you under penalty of

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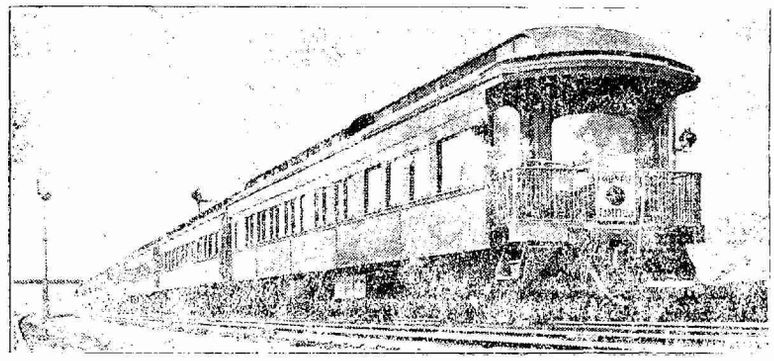

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disciplinary actions to remain at your work or else to sever your connection with the institution."

Instead of this, a small proportion of teachers give the student agitators active support, another moietly sign pronunciamentos for publication in the press of very doubtful wisdom of judgement, while the remainder rest silent least they get themselves into trouble.

The reasonable element amongst them and amongst the Chinese who recognized the difficulties of the situation are simply overwhelmed by the shouters who demand a hundrer unreasonable pledges all in one breath and then fulminate threats against the authorities in the next. It is impossible at the present to argue with these hot heads, that until they can guarantee a reasonable measure of justice and good government in China together with law and order as it is uunderstood in civilised countries, it is quite useless to suggest the abolition of extraterritoriality; for such a pronouncement carries absolutely no weight with them of with their misguided foreign advisers under the present conditions of excitement.

Fortunately for all concerned, the attempts at a boycott or a strike in Peking have not been very successful hitherto, the Chinese merchant or banker realising that such a step would hit their interests extremely hard and only inconvenience the foreigner for a comparitively short period. In a few shops the writer has seen British banknotes refused, but as soon as the customer turned away to go elsewhere there was a sudden change of heart and the transaction was concluded on the spot.

Of course there is always the chance that the skilful propagandists who are behind this affair may succeed yet building up some sort of a boycott, if only by terrorising one's boys or rickshaws into leaving one's service for the time being; or perhaps it may chance that Feng Yuu-hsiang will be pursuaded into some injudicious step along the lines of his last speech, but otherwise it appears certain that a few days will see the agitation die down and things settling down to [illegible]

If the hot-heads here see that this is probable they may make final effort to rush the Legation Quarter or molest foreigners, in the hope that a few casualties in their ranks will fan the embers of passion into a fresh flame and enable them to strengthen their diplomatic game; but as the North China Daily Mail sagely observed a day or two ago, all this trouble could be ended in one very simple manner, namely, to present His Excellency the Soviet Ambassador with a ticket for Moscow and indicate to him that a special carriage on the Peking-Mukden line has been reserved. As a solution to the present impasse it might be well worth trying.

Peking, June 18, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CHINA

EILEEN P. POMROY, Plaintiff
vs.
HAROLD COLLINS POMROY, Defendant.

Cause No. 2639
Civil No. 1027
SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

HAROLD COLLINS POMROY

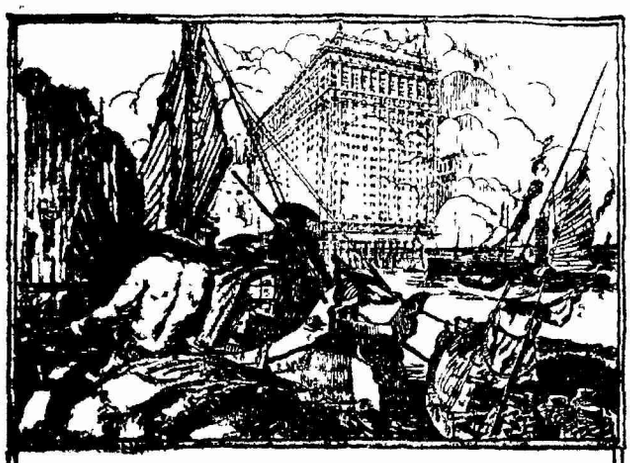
and to notify him to be and appear before this Court at the expiration of sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer to said complaint, and in case of his failure so to do, judgment by default will be taken against him for the relief demanded in the complaint.

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 6, 1925

(SEAL)

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.



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MISSION LANDS AND DOUBLE TAXES AT CANTON

By Hin Wong

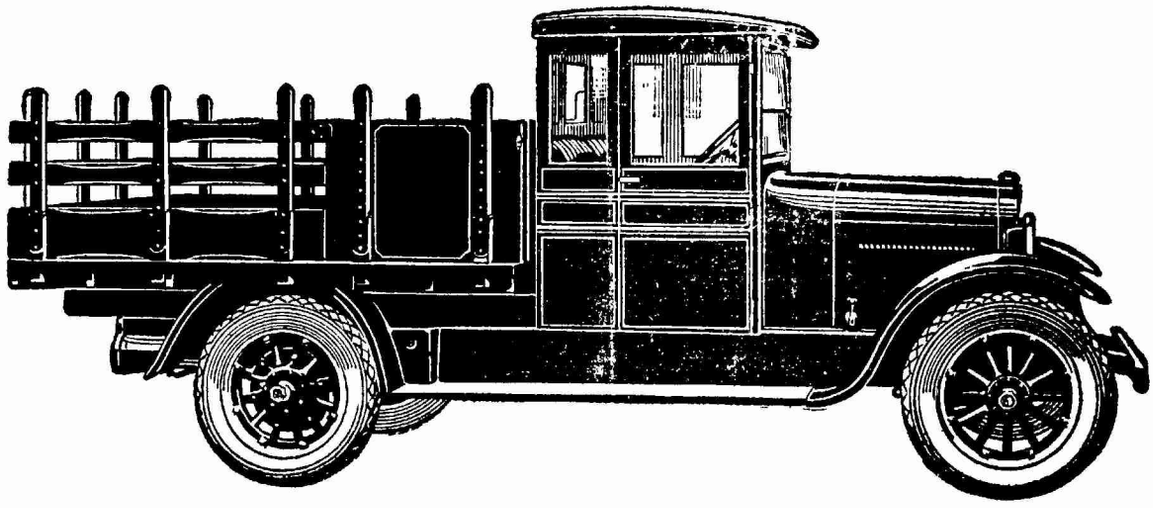
The military and political power presiding over Canton up to the early part of June, has been having a local diplomatic war with the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, though their consular representatives here. With the first two, it is over the question of the local consumers tax on foreign imported articles in addition to the customs duties provided for in accordance with treaties and with the last, it is over the use of lands leased permanently to foreign missionary societies for primarily religious and educational purposes These issues are of importance to all concerned and are being watched with no little interest in South China by natives and foreigners alike.

At least two French owned buildings at Yi Tak Malco, Canton, the St. Peter's and the St. Paul's, within the compound of Shek Shut, the French Caholic Mission, may come ino the possession of the followers of the former Kuomintang chief,should their party succeed in reclaiming them. It is alleged that the lease of the French Governmets by the hinese was intended for the promotion of religion, education, and charity, and that some of the buildings are now used for business purposes by tenants who pay high rent to the Mission. The French Mission Compound now occupies more than 60 mow of land on the large block lined on the east by the Pak Mai Hong; west, Yuk Tze Hong; north, Tai Sun Kai; and south, Yi Tak Maioo. On the compound are already built a Cathedral, the dormitory of the Sacred Hart College, and many other houses for the use of the staffs of the Mission.

The followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, through their inspection bureau and commisariat of foreign affairs, are asking for the retrocessioon of the property, to which, of course, the French Mission is taking exceptions through its consular authorities. Correspondence between the Canton foreign commissary and the French Consulate-General over the issue is still in progress, and the later has no sign of giving in.

Since the last return of the Kuomintang to power in Canton with the aid of mercenaries whose chief interest was money, the followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen have resorted to all possible means for funds from which they made no small commission, while using military demands and necessity as a pretext. The many exorbitant war imposes and luxury taxes include taxes on imported cigaretts, wine, rubber ware, and many others to which foreign firms within the Canton limit have so far made no strong objection, and five cents on each gallon of petroleuum products imported in addition to regular Customs duties, now a subject of protest from the American and the British consuls in Canton and definate action on the part of foreign agencies and importers such as the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the Texas Oil Company.

When the Canton military and political leaders early last April decided to collect a tax on kerosene oil and other petroleum products, the Chinese dealers decided to stop buying, as the tax regulations were such as to make freedom of trade impossible, even if the tax was paid. The foreign importers also decided to stop deliveries of these articles, in addition to asking their consulates to make a protest. Attempts are being made to counteract the Chinese dealers' and American and British decisions by the import of Russian oil. But supply from this source is very limited, and prices are said to be double of that usually charged by existing companies who are now suspending business as a protest. So far the American and the British firms in Canton have not given up their fight against this tax and their consulates are still maintaining that it is a double tax contrary to treat provisions and hat they intend to fight it to the end. The foreign firms fear that the suggestion once taken firm hold that a kerosene oil tax may be made fruitful source of revenue, the consequences will prove



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33-064

extremely serious. The foreign firms fear that, should they yield in this, pertexts may be created to tax other imported products.

According to a statement from those representing the interests of foreign firms, importers generally must realize that the trouble over kerosene in Canton is not a minor trade dispute between oil companies and the local authorities, but is a question of principle in which all foreign interests are very closely concerned. It is understood that a certain foreign firm refused to act as the transshipping agent in Hongkong for oil bought in America for sale in Canton contrary to the wish of those who are fighting against what many called a double-tx on foreign imports.

The double-tax on foreign imports generally has been successful in Canton, despite native objections and strikes and protests against the act, simply on account of lack of co-operation from the foreign firms which are concerned in principle. Of course, the Chinese consumers have to actually pay the tax, something only perhaps affecting the volume of trade for a time. Flour, sugar, and a large number of articles in the recently created list of taxable luxuries are more or less foreign imported, on account of limited supply locally or preference for foreign products. For a time cigarette stands opposed to the stamp duties on this article, but the large tobacco companies or their local agents failed to support their stand, and this double-tax on imported smokes now stands. For months the sugar and the flour merchants in Canton have stood against the war imposts on these articles but they had to finally give in for similar reason of outside support.

The diplomatic war in progress in Canton has found foreign and third party involved. The Soviet Russians are supporting the Canton militarists and politicians by making them believe that they will be able to supplant the American and the British importers of oil, but so far their effort has been far from being satisfactory. Their import has been small and the prices charged are high.

Since the issue over the oil tax, a Standard Oil Company compradore has been kidnapped and is held for ransom and an Asiatic Petroleum Oil Company agent interfered with in his travel, but whether or not these have any significance with the main question, no one could now say.

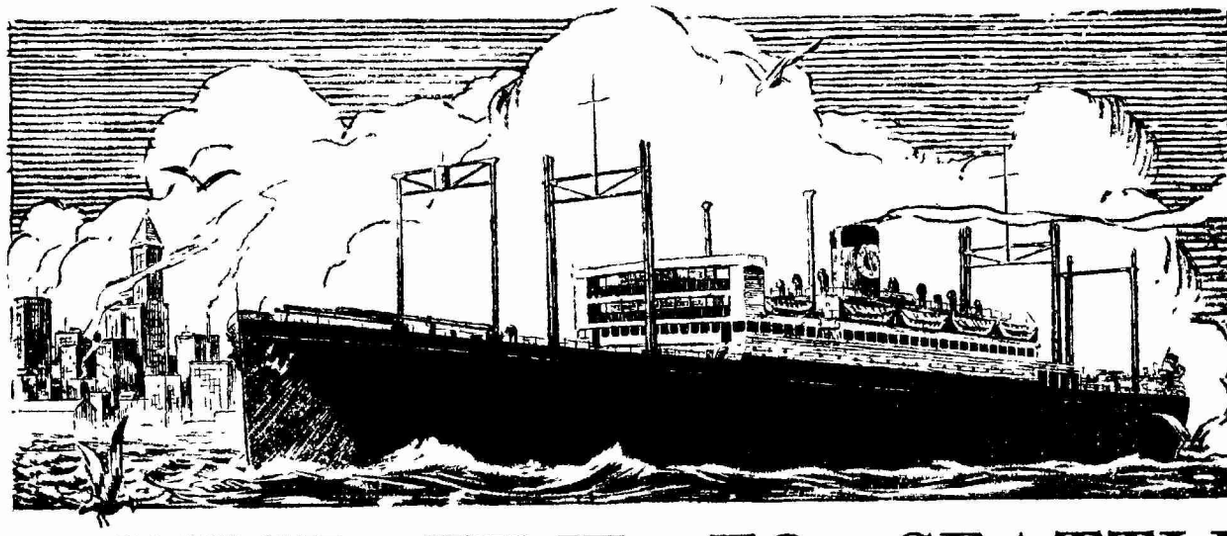
Canton—June 18, 1925.

CHINESE COMMERCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Dr. Fraicosco Vallanueva Conluo

The origin of Chinese relations with the Phillipines is lost in the mist of antiquity, down to the time of emperor Ling Wang, of the Chow dynastry. This intercourse is the source of mutual advantages and benefits to both Chinese and Filipinos. A well known Amoy capitalist who has much captial invested in the Philippines, Mr. Oei Tjoe, in a letter published in the Special hinese Edition of the Philippines Free Press on October 11, 1924, admitted that "the two countries have much in common and should work together for peace and good will among men." Mr. Dee C. Chuan, President of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, said about the trade relations between China and the Philippines: "It is a well known fact that the Chinese were trading with the Filipino peaple many years before the arrival of the Spaniards. How many years we do not know. But the history of the Philippines has shown that the Chinese were he first foreigners to start trading relations with the Philippines. They were not only the first foreigners to establish a regular trading business in this couuntry but they were also the first foreigners to settle here and make this country their home. They have intermarried with the Filipino race, and a result of this happy relationship we see today a large nuumber of Filipinos with Chinese blood in their veins. With this relationship as a foundation there should be the utmost harmony between the two peoples in their efforts to develop the trade and commerce of these islands with the eventual object of attaining economic independence"

American Oriental Mail Line



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33-065

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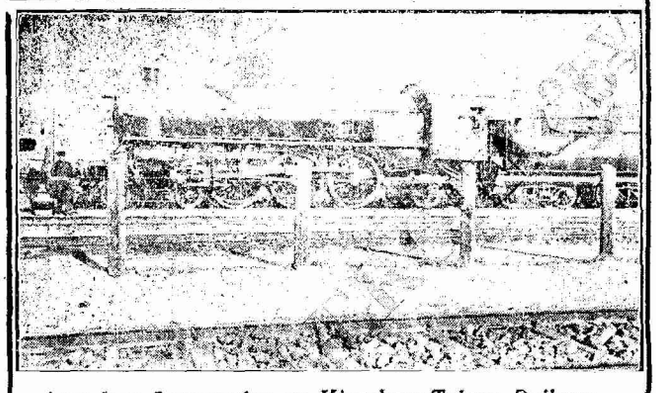

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33-066

Among the different immigrants that come to the Philippines, the Chinese represented that kind of immigration, previous to the arrival of the Spaniards and Americans, which may be called "industural or commercial." During those early years when the Spaniards were beginning the colonisation of the Philippines, and when their majority consisted of government employees, military officers and missionaries, the Chinese are mere traders came to the country, endeavoring to sell porcelain, gold, clothes and other supplies and products of China.

The present Chinese population of the Philippines is around 55,000 people, and almost exclusively 85 percent of them are from the province of Fukien and the rest form the provinces of Kwantung and Kiangsu. In the words of Mr. Dee C. Chuan, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, "the Chinese people have invested their capital in the Philippines and have reinvested their earnings as perhaps no other foreigners have. The Chinese investors of capital in foreign countries are as peacefuul and lawabiding as any other nationals." The development and progress of Chinese commerce in the Philippines is very amazing and wonderful.

Chinese Retailers and Shopkeepers.

The majority of the Chinese merchants who are in the Philippines are shopkeepers and retailers. Almost in every town of some importance and interest there is established a small Chinese shop called "tienda de chino" "sarisari" 'Spanish words meaning "Chinese store", "Miscellaneous store") because in this shop everything is sold from the cheapest foodstuff to oil and hardware. Some of these shops form a chain operated by some big Chinese importing company which needs an outlet to its imported products.

The operation of retail shops by Chinese merchants is almost exactly under the same system as in Hongkong or Shanghai, with the only slight difference that less stress is being paid to the exchange of money and the fixing of prices since in the Philippines the gold standard is in force and practically there are no exchange problems at all. In the Philippines, also the Chinese retailers act for themselves without the help of a compradore. They offer to the native traders a very keen competition, which in many cases is decided in favor of the former due to the cheapness of their products and the great supply of materials they can always command.

Chinese Exporters and Importers

There are a great number of Chinese who are engaged in the export and import business, competing with the greatest foreign trade merchants—mostly Filipino, American, British and Japanese—who are operating in the Philippine market. The main Philippine product which Chinese exporters are sending to China is sugar. Some of the sugar dealers have made operations worth million pesos. Next in importance, come copra, hemp and maguey which are also being exported to Chinese treaty ports. Very few Chinese merchants indulge in dealing with vegetable oil, this business being mostly in the hands of Filipinos and foreigners.

For the purpose of getting better prices in the market, Chinese exporters of sugar, copra and hemp advanced to the farmers who grow the products,—mostly Filipinos—sufficient money to raise their crops on the fixed condition that the loan be paid in kind, that is, with the productss of the farm or that the crops raised be deposited in the go-downs of the Chinese lenders or sold to him at a discount. After sugar, hemp or copra is thus deposited, the Chinese exporters wait for the market fluctuations and take advantage of better prices to sell out or to ship to China. Some of the Chinese dealers prefer to sell in the local market to American or British buyers rather than ship the goods abroad for fear that the prices may come down and suffer a loss.

There are two kinds of Chinese importers in the Philippines: those who are acting merely as manufacturers' agents or jobbers and those who are importing goods for their own stores, with the intention of selling the surplus stock to other buyers. Most of the wholesalers

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belong to the latter class.

The words "exporter", "importer", "commission merchant", "export merchant", "agent," distributor and "representative" are very much abused in the Philippines. Some believe that the word "exporter" applies merely to the concern acting on a commission basis as a middleman, when, in fact the term is so broad as to include not only the manufacturer but also the shipper, the forwarder, the broker and the banker.

There are other so-called Chinese importers who get their goods from local American and British concerns, which the market demands at an underrated price.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Chinese foreign trade activities in the Philippines are very well organized and that there exist in the Islands all the factors necessary for the efficient proper handling and financing of a foreign shipment, such as the manufacturer's agent, the broker, the shipper, the insurance company, the forwarder and the banker, all of Chinese nationality.

Chinese Shipowners

Though there are some Chinese shipping concerns which undertake to carry goods from China and other foreign countries to the Philippines and vice-versa, however the majority of the Chinese shipowners are engaged on the coastwise trade which can afford them greater profit and are under authority secured from the Philippine Bureau of Customs and the Philippine Public Utilities Comission. Most of the Chinese shipowners transport also their own products since they are at the same time general merchants with branches in the provinces. In Jole, there is a pier owned and operated by Chinese firms.

Insurance Companies

With the exception of Siulieng and Co, which are managers for The Yek Ten Lin Fire and Marine Insurance Co, Ltd., Sy Cong Bieng and Co, Mariane Velasco and Co, and few others, all marine insurance companies in the Philippines are either Filipine or American or British. Very few Chinese activities have been shown on this line.

Banks and Stock Brokers

There are two great banks organized with exclusive Chinese capital, The China Banking Corporation, a bank for retailers and shopkeepers. Siu Liong and Co, Siu Cong Bieng and Co. and Mariano Velasco and Co., do also some banking business. Chinese dealers of sugar, copra and hem are engaged also in the loan business on agricultural crops. Chinese banks do also the exchange business, but no exchange shops are operated in the streets as it happens in Shanghai, Hong Kong and any other important city of China.

O. Chu Cheng & Co. is a firm acting as stock brokers. Some of the banks handle also the sale of stocks. In the stock markets of Hong Kong and Shanghai are being sold stocks of Chinese companies with factories located in the Philippines.

Miscellaneous Undertakings

Most of the wealthy Chinese merchants living in the Philippines own real estate. One of the Chinese firms that owns a great number of buildings and houses is Viuda e Hijos de F. M. Lim Tuico, now incorporated with a capital of 2,192,310.00. pesos.

Dee C. Chuan and Co, The Oriental Saw Mill, M. P. Sy Siangco and Co, are manufacturers and timber dealers.

Seng Kee and Co. are manufactures of "soj" "brand "sol" and "boxing". Go Jocco art manufacturers of coconut and lumbang oil. Carles Palanca manufactures alchohol, of the highest grade for drugs, drinks, medcines and perfumes, while La Confianza makes native wine such as "ginebra", "anisado", "tinto" and carabanchel". Kwong Hing Cheong, owned by Lo Fe Hing, are manufacturers of rattan furniture. There are a great number of Chinese concerns manufacturing cigar and cigarettes such as The Philippine Aromatic Cigarette Manufacturing Co, La Estrella de Filipanas, La Grandezaz La Pureza, and others..

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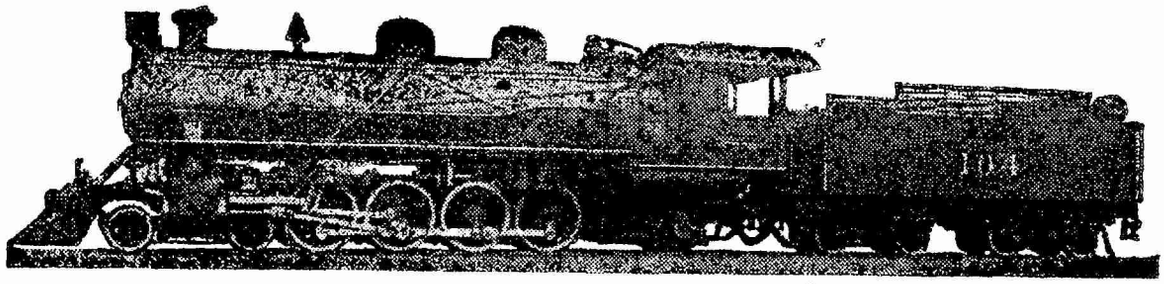

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33-069

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A COPY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED DICTIONARY AND A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION FOR *THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW* MAY BE OBTAINED FOR THE TOTAL SUM OF MEX. $14

33-070

New Books and Publications

THE STATE AND RELIGION

Christianity and the State, by S. Parkes Cadman. The MacMilan Co., New York, 1924.

In this series of nine lectures delivered at the Pacafic School of Religion, Berkley, California, during Lent, 1922, Dr. Cadman has endeavored to trace historically the interactions between the state and organized Christianity. He shows that while he two have often been in conflict, they have usually been mutally complementary. Where the Empire, during the Middle Ages, sought to exercise political and secular in addition to moral power, the national state arose to challenge the political power of the Churuch.

While Dr. Cadman recognizes the influence of the Renaissance in paying the way for the rise of nationalism, he stresses also the part which the Reformation played in breaking down the political and ecclesiastical uunity of Europe, and in producing the various translations of the Bible which furnished the modern times, however, has assumed for itself a moral as well as a political absolutism, which could have no other logical result except a cataclysmic world war. The last lecture is a ringing chalneuge to Protestantism to grapple with the problem of restoring a spiritual unity of the world which the Reformation did much to destroy, as a means of conditioning the unlimited power of the national state and of maintaining peace in the world. Unity of efforot for that purpose, however, presupposes a greater unity of understanding than now exists among the numerous Protestant faiths.

A fine strain of hope and optimism runs thru all of the lectuures which shouuld reassure many people in these discouraging past war days. The autor says in his preface: "At every state of the retrospective process we see the better fuuture rising from the dying past; the entwining of what has been with what is to be, the persistent continuty with which opposing theories and parties each complement each other." That singles note of quite hopefulness alone would have been an adequate execuse for writing the book.

Robt. T. Pollard.

St. John's University,

June 11, 1925.

Chinese Foreign Trade Agencies

The Philippine Bureau of Commerce and Industry, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Manila and its branches in the provinces, and the Chinese Consulate General are endeavoring to further the trade between China and the Philippines. Other private associations such as the Comunidad de Chines de Manila, Hong Kong Merchants Association, Amoy Association and others are also cooperating.

Manila, P. I.

June 18, 1925.

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UNITED STATES AND CHINA TRADE

The Trade of the United States with China, by Shu-Lun Pan. China Trade Bureau, New York, N. Y.

One hundred and forty one years ago, on August 28, 1784, theEmpress of China dropped anchor at Whampao, the harbour of Canton, and attained the distinction of being the first American vessel to fly the American flag in a China port. Its outward cargo was ginseng. Its return cargo was comprised of teas, silks, and various China goods.

Since that beginning, American trade with China has passed through four distinct periods, according to the author of this book. These four periods he designated as (1) nontreaty intercourse; (2) expansion and decline; (3) disturbance and competition; and (4) rapid expansion.

With this historical background he proceeds to discuss in a very interesting way the present situation, the past development and the future prospects of trade in particuular commodities.

In the import trade,under Chinese exports to the United States, he discusses tea, silk, vegetable oils, cotton manufactures, wool, human hair and hair nets, bristles, hides and skins, furs and egg products. Under Chinese imports from the United States he treats cotton goods, mineral oils, tobacco, wood and wood manufactures, and industrial machinery and equipment. The book closes with a discussion of commercial policies, investments, and banking activities in China.

This analysis of trade between China and the United States is not only timely but fills a distant need. The American exporter and importer would welcome companion volumes treating in this same manner the historical background, the constitutent commodities and the future prospects of American trade with each of the great world markets.

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Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
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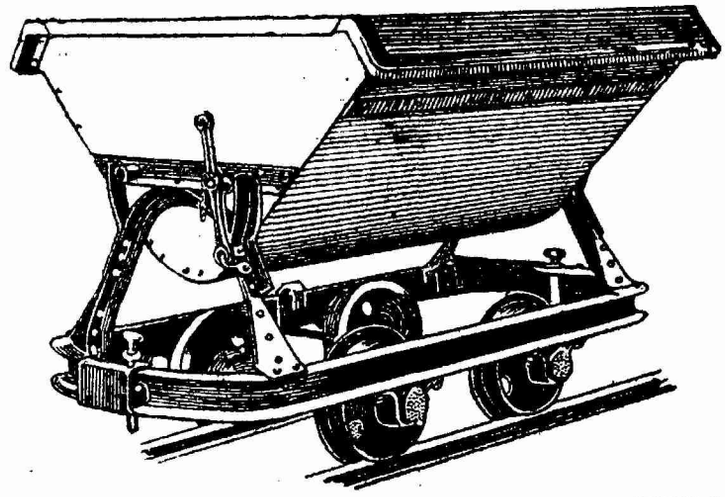

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In the United States Court of China

JOSEPHINE BENN SHELDON, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2629
vs.	Civil No. 1022
VIRGIL ALLEN SHELDON, Defendant.	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VIRGIL ALLEN SHELDON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 2, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

NOTICE

"Notice is hereby given to the Anglo American Mill Company of Owensboro, Kentucky, U. S. A., that unless the undersigned is reimbursed before August 6, 1925, for disbursements made covering insurance, storage, etc., and for similar disbursements made by Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., prior to the Receivership (May 31, 1923), on account of certain flour mill machinery consigned by the Anglo American Mill Company to Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., in 1920, the undersigned will sell such machinery to defray the charges referred to."

"FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,
B. A. PADON, RECEIVER"

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

EFFIE B. ADAMS, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2646
vs	
CLIFFORD G. ADAMS, Defendant	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLIFFORD G. ADAMS,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 18, 1925

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgement by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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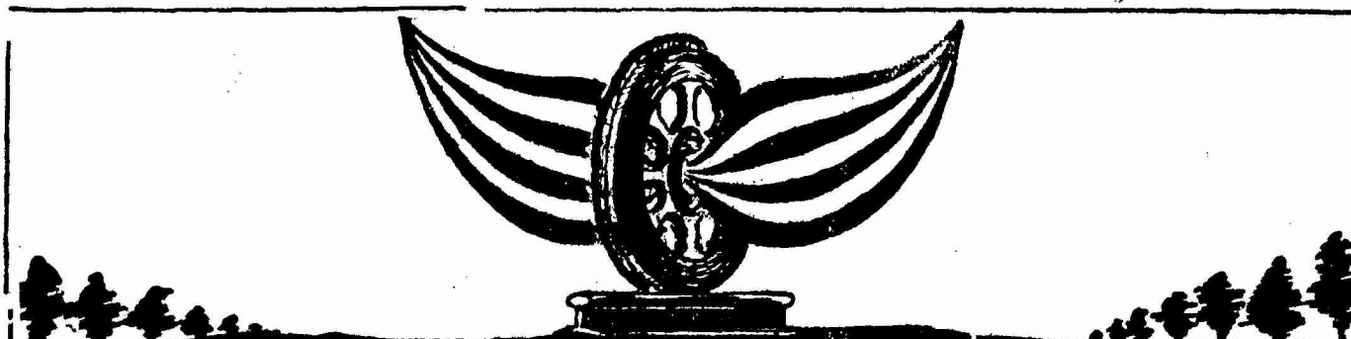

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.30	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking d.											9.05		—
Nansiang d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East a.											—		9.35
Soochow d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.											13.00		—
Wusih d.	7.09	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		10.06
Changchow d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do. d.											13.20		19.50
Tanyang d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—	Tsinanfu d.											21.57		6.00
Chinkiang d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu d.											6.50		16.02
Nanking a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow a.											14.38		
Pukow d.												8.50	18.00	Nanking d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow d.			7.10		10.59	12.0(	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.0(	14.07	15.33			19.45	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East a.												—	13.42	Soochow d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25	—	Nansiang d.	9.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking a.												14.25	—	Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.48	18.20	20.05	21.50	21.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.35	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.09	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.46
Tientungan d.	7.36	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast	Local	(Lgb 4x	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express
		*		*	*		*				*	*					*
Shanghai North dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.00	15.20	.	18.3	..	Zahkou a	.		7.15		9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Jessfield dep	..	8.00	9.30	13.10	15.30	.	18.15	..	Hangchow d			7.40		10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	.	18.51	..	Changan d.	.	.	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
L'hwa Junction dep	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	.	19.04	..	Yenzah d.	.		9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
									Kashing d.	..	7.15	9.40	..	.27	16.25	(8.15	20.25
Shanghai South dep.	..	*7 50*	*9 20*	*13.05*	*15.25*	*17 20*	*18.3*	*19.35*	Kashai d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Lunghwa Junction arr.	.	*8 08*	*9.38*	*13 23*	*15.43*	*17.4*	*18.4*	*19.55*	Sungkiang d.	..	9.01	11.12	..	15.35	(8.10	.	21.57
Sungkiang dep		9.0	11.16	14.28	17.02		19.44	.	*Lunghwa Junction*	*8 20*	*9.07*	*11.51*	*13 5*	*16 52*	*9 07*	.	*22.18*
Kashai dep		10.0	12.40	15.42	18.19		20.5	..	*Shanghai South*	*8 40*	*9.25*	*12.11*	*14 15*	*17.1*	*19 25*	.	*23.00*
Kashing dep	7.05	10.35	13.40	16.20	18 41		21.2	.									
Yehzah dep	7.45	11.00	14.15	17.00	(a)		21.5	.	Lunhwa Junction a	..	10.00	11.52		16.45	19.00		22.37
Changan dep	8.31	11.4	15.10	17.46			22.2	..	Siccawei a	..	10.09	12.00		16.54	19.09		22.45
Hangchow dep	9.37	12.35	0.4	18.50			23.2	..	Jessfield a	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	.	22.51
Zahkou arr	10.0	12.5	17.05	19.10			23.35	..	Shanghai North a	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.3c	..	23.05

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Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.